COMMANDERS DIGEST

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REFERENCE COPY

Laos Objective—'Choke Off Supplies'

Communiques Issued On Operation 'LAMSON 719'

The following are the official communiques issued by the U.S. State Department, Department of Defense, Republic of Vietnam, U.S. Military Assistance Command, Vietnam (MACV), and Vientiane Domestic Service (Laotian Government Communique) which concern Republic of Vietnam operations against enemy occupied sanctuary areas in Southern Laos. The operation has been given the name "LAMSON 719" by the Republic of Vietnam.

The following statement was issued FEBRUARY 8 by the U.S. Department of State:

Last evening the Government of the Republic of Vietnam announced in Saigon that elements of its armed forces have crossed into enemy occupied territory of Laos to attack North Vietnamese forces and military supplies which have been assembled in sanctuaries close to the border of South Vietnam. These sanctuaries lie between the 16th and 17th parallels and comprise concentrations which are an important part of the Ho Chi Minh Trail system. Our Military Command in Vietnam has announced the limits of the U.S. military participation.

THE HONORED GUEST. Reverend Billy Graham, famed evangelist, lunches with Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird, right, the Service Secretaries, the Chiefs of Staff, and Members of Congress prior to being interviewed for the American Forces Radio and Television Service at the Pentagon, February 8. Secretary Laird hosted the luncheon.
(DoD Photo by Frank E. Hall)

The decision of the United States to assist is based on the following policy considerations:

1. No American ground combat forces or advisors will cross into Laos.

2. The operation will be a limited one both as to time and area. The Vietnamese Government has made it clear that its objective will be to disrupt those forces which have been concentrated in this region for use against South Vietnamese and United States forces located in the northern military regions of South Vietnam, and to intercept or choke off the flow of supplies and men during the dry season which are designed for use further South on the Ho Chi Minh Trail in South Vietnam and Cambodia.

3. The operation will promote the security and safety of American and allied forces in South Vietnam and is consistent with statutory requirements. It will make the enemy less able to mount offensives and strengthen South Vietnam's ability to defend itself as U.S. forces are withdrawn from South Vietnam. It will protect American lives.

4. **This ground operation by the South Vietnamese against the sanctuaries thus will aid in the Vietnamization program. The withdrawal of American forces from Vietnam will continue. During the month of April President Nixon will announce further withdrawals.**

5. The measures of self-defense being taken by the Republic of Vietnam are fully consistent with international law. A report to this effect is being made by the Republic of Vietnam to the President of the Security Council of the United Nations, to the Geneva Co-Chairmen, and to the governments which comprise the International Control Commission.

6. This limited operation is not an enlargement of the war. The territory involved has been the scene of combat since 1965. The principal new factor is that South Vietnam forces will move against the enemy on the ground to deny him the sanctuaries and disrupt the main artery of supplies which he has been able to use so effectively against American and South Vietnamese forces in the past.

7. The United States has consistently sought to end the

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Laos Communiques

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conflict in Indochina through negotiations. President Nixon specifically proposed last October that there be (a) a cease-fire throughout Indochina, (b) a negotiated timetable for the withdrawal of all forces, (c) immediate release of all prisoners of war, (d) an international peace conference for all of Indochina, and (e) a political settlement. This continues to be the policy of the United States.

8. The Royal Lao Government has issued a statement, which, while critical of the current military action points out that the "primary responsibility for this development rests on the Democratic Republic of Vietnam which has violated international law and the 1962 Geneva Agreements. The Democratic Republic of Vietnam has violated and is continuing to violate the neutrality and territorial integrity of the Kingdom of Laos." The United States Government continues to favor the neutrality of Laos and the restoration of the situation contemplated by the 1962 Geneva Accords in which all foreign forces would be withdrawn from Lao territory. A new Indochina conference as proposed by President Nixon could accomplish this objective.

On the preceding evening, FEBRUARY 7, the following statement was issued by the Defense Department's Assistant Secretary of Defense (Public Affairs).

The Republic of Vietnam has announced operations against enemy occupied sanctuary areas in Southern Laos.

The South Vietnamese have given the name of LAMSON 719 to their operation.

As MACV has already announced, United States airpower will be used to supplement the Air Force of the Republic of Vietnam in providing support to South Vietnamese ground forces now operating against these enemy occupied sanctuaries.

Secretary of State Rogers and Secretary of Defense Laird have stated that the United States would provide air support when it would contribute to the security and safety of American military men in South Vietnam as Vietnamization continues and as we continue to withdraw additional American forces from Vietnam.

I want to emphasize that no U.S. ground combat personnel or advisors will be involved. Ground operations are being conducted exclusively by forces of the Republic of Vietnam.

Also FEBRUARY 8, at 11 a.m. Saigon time, President Nguyen Van Thieu of the Republic of Vietnam broadcast a statement; the English text read:

Today, February 8, 1971, I have ordered the Armed Forces of the Republic of Vietnam to attack the Communist North Vietnamese bases on the Laotian territory along the Vietnam-Laos border in Military Region 1.

This operation is called Operation Lamson 719. This is an operation limited in time as well as in space, with the clear and unique objective of disrupting the supply and infiltration network of the Communist North Vietnamese troops lying in the Laotian territory, and which for many years was occupied by the Communist North Vietnamese and used to launch attacks against our country.

Today, I solemnly confirm that the Republic of Vietnam always respects the independence, neutrality, and sovereignty of the Royal Kindom of Laos.

I also solemnly confirm that the Republic of Vietnam does not have any territorial ambition whatsoever, and never interferes in the internal politics of the Royal Kingdom of Laos. I also pledge that when the above-mentioned limited operation ends, the Armed Forces of the Republic of Vietnam will withdraw completely from the Laotian territory.

Throughout the world, we all know that since many years the Communist North Vietnamese themselves had openly violated the neutrality and the territory of the Royal Kingdom of Laos, and blatantly violated the 1962 Geneva Agreement on Laos just as they had blatantly violated the 1954 Geneva Agreement on Indochina in order to wage the aggression against the Republic of Vietnam.

Throughout the world, we all do also know that the Communist North Vietnamese had openly occupied one important part of the Laotian territory, had built the Ho Chi Minh Trail there in order to move into the South countless soldiers, weapons, ammunitions and military materiel, and had established in that part of the Laotian territory great military and logistics bases in order to wage the aggression against the Republic of Vietnam.

If this situation prevails, the Communist North Vietnamese will stubbornly continue their war of aggression throughout Vietnam, Laos and the Khmer Republic.

In the particular case of the Republic of Vietnam, while we show maximum good will at the Paris talks in order to solve this war through a negotiated settlement and through serious negotiations, while the allied nations have withdrawn a great part of their troops and continue to withdraw from the Republic of Vietnam, on the contrary, the Communist North Vietnamese still continue to infiltrate troops, weapons, ammunitions, and military equipment, and are getting ready to launch new attacks in the forthcoming months.

For these reasons, the attacks of our armed forces against the Communist North Vietnamese troops along the borders on the Laotian territory do not constitute an act of belligerence of the Republic of Vietnam, but are solely a necessary act of legitimate self-defense of the Republic of Vietnam against the Communist North Vietnamese aggressors.

This is not an act of aggression of the Republic of Vietnam against the friendly nation of Laos, on the contrary, this constitutes an act designed to stop the Communist North Vietnamese from expanding and maintaining their aggression potential.

This is not either an expansion of the war undertaken by the Republic of Vietnam; on the contrary, this is an act to help soon end the war and restore peace in this part of the world.

In Saigon, at noon FEBRUARY 8 local time, MACV issued the following statement:

The Republic of Vietnam has announced earlier today that its ground and air forces are involved in interdiction operations against enemy occupied sanctuary areas in Southern Laos.

(Continued On Next Page)

No U.S. ground combat forces are or will be involved, and no U.S. advisors are or will be with ARVN ground combat units.

The U.S. will provide whatever air power—combat, logistics and medevac, either fixed wing or helicopter—is required to supplement the capabilities of the RVNAF. U.S. ground force units in Military Region I of South Vietnam continue in a high state of alert in defensive and blocking positions within the Republic of Vietnam. U.S. artillery support from positions in South Vietnam will be available to the RVNAF.

We anticipate that most of the news concerning operations against sanctuary areas in enemy held territory in Southern Laos will come from the Government of Vietnam.

Details will be provided by MACV concerning the U.S. supplementary air support which has the objectives of helping to protect the lives of U.S. military personnel in South Vietnam and enhancing Vietnamization.

MACV will provide additional details when available and consistent with security.

Also FEBRUARY 8, the Vientiane Domestic Service issued a Laotian Government communique, which read:

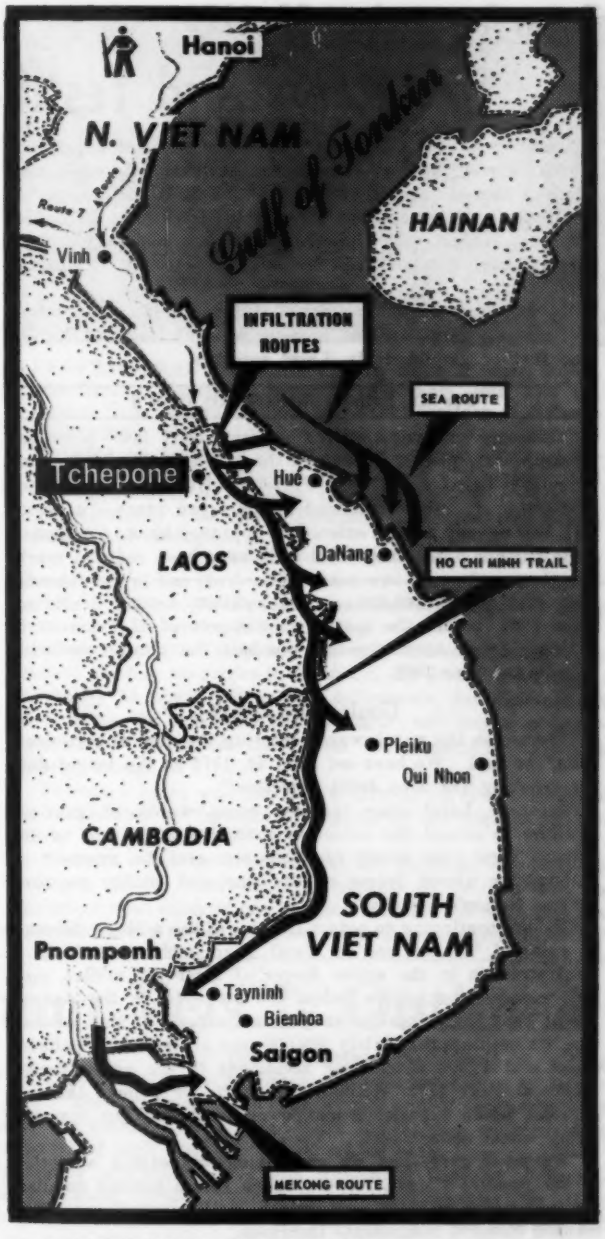
We announced earlier that there would be an important government communique released soon. The following communique is issued in connection with the statement and reports publicized by President Nguyen Van Thieu this morning in Saigon:

During the past few days, foreign newspapers have reported that there would be violent fighting in the Kingdom of Laos between North Vietnamese troops and South Vietnamese forces with transportation supplied by U.S. Forces. The location of the fighting was reported to be the so-called "Ho Chi Minh Trail," which was built illegally and in violation of international law by the North Vietnamese in Laotian territory, despite protests by the Laotian Government, in order to transport North Vietnamese troops and military equipment to Cambodia and South Vietnam.

These reports had been widely publicized, and . . . they became true today. The Government of the Kingdom of Laos wishes to express its regret on this occasion on learning that foreign troops of countries which signed the agreements recognizing the sovereignty, neutrality, and territory of Laos have decided on their own accord to use Laotian territory as their battlefield.

It is true that primary responsibility for this development rests on the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, which has violated International Law and the 1962 Geneva Agreements. The DRV has violated and is continuing to violate the neutrality and territorial integrity of the Kingdom of Laos. However, other foreign troops, aside from the Vietnamese forces, can in no way use this as an excuse for violating the borders of the Kingdom of Laos.

The Government of Laos requests that all foreign troops immediately leave Laotian territory and asks those powerful countries responsible for implementation of the Geneva Agreements on Laos to take appropriate measures to insure that all Geneva Signatories respect and implement the Agreements, the preservation of which the Government and all Laotian people regard as vitally important.



LAOS SITUATION MAP. Tchepone is the area of concentration by Republic of Vietnam armed forces into enemy occupied territory to attack North Vietnamese forces and military supplies which have been assembled in sanctuaries close to the border of South Vietnam.

Target Date — June 30, 1973

Secretary Laird Testifies On Draft Extension

Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird testified before the Senate Armed Services Committee February 2, explaining what he termed "certain limited, but highly important, parts" of the Defense Department's proposed Fiscal Year 1972 Program and Budget. (See Commanders Digest, February 6.) The annual Defense report will be submitted to the Committee next month.

He was accompanied to Capitol Hill by Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower and Reserve Affairs) Roger T. Kelley, who further amplified Mr. Laird remarks.

See Mr. Kelley's Remarks On Page 6

Discussing extension of the present draft law—scheduled to expire July 1—and reforms in the Selective Service System, Secretary Laird noted that President Nixon had requested that the draft law be extended for only two years—"a period only half as long as past extensions approved by the Congress."

He further noted that draft calls have been reduced markedly during the past two years. "The draft call in the calendar year just ended—163,500—is the smallest annual draft call since 1964, before the major commitment of U.S. forces to Vietnam (and) approximately one-half the number inducted in calendar year 1968.

Goal: Zero Draft

"We are on the way toward achieving the goal of zero draft calls," he said. "We have set June 30, 1973 as the target date for reaching the zero draft objective."

Secretary Laird then inserted some words of caution: "Failure to extend the induction authority at the end of the current fiscal year would foreclose any realistic prospect of maintaining armed forces of the size and quality required for our Nation's security."

"We are continuing to reduce the size of the military forces," he asserted. "At the end of Fiscal Year 1972, we envisage a total strength in the active forces of some 2.5 million men and women—one million below the strength at the end of Fiscal Year 1968. In order to maintain a force of this reduced size, we need approximately 528,000 new accessions in enlisted ranks and 43,000 new officer accessions to the active forces in Fiscal Year 1972. Without the draft, we believe that all Services would experience manpower shortages, but that the Army would suffer most.

"We must give—and we are giving—increasing attention to our Reserve Forces. As the active forces become smaller, the importance of alert, well-trained, well-equipped and fully-manned Reserve components increases.

Total Force Concept

"That is why," Secretary Laird emphasized, "I have initiated the new Total Force concept. Loss of induction authority would have an adverse effect on enlistments in the Reserves as well as in the active forces.

"It is clear," he said, "that many who have volunteered for the active or Reserve forces have done so because of the draft . . . about two-thirds of the Army's combat soldiers, for about three-fourths of the Reserve enlistees, and for the vast majority of young doctors.

"I believe we can meet (a goal of reliance solely on voluntary accessions to the Armed Forces by the end of Fiscal Year 1973) if . . . the Defense Department vigorously pursues the program, if the Congress supports the program by appropriate legislative action, and if the general public gives support by a positive attitude toward military service.

Most Important Step

"The most important step to be taken," he said, "is to provide the funding which the President has requested for the purpose of making military service more attractive and re-

AND WHAT IS THAT ONE?—Curious youngsters surround Brigadier General Daniel "Chappie" James, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Public Affairs), during a field visit. His most recent decoration came in January when he received an Oak Leaf Cluster to the Legion of Merit for "exceptionally meritorious conduct" as Commander, 7272nd Flying Training Wing, Wheelus AB, Libya, from September 1969 to March 1970.

(DoD Photo by PHC Thomas J. Mackesy, USN)

warding. Roughly, one billion dollars would be used to increase the pay of military personnel, including a 50 per cent increase in basic pay at the entry level.

"The military services are in a poor competitive position compared to civilian professions and occupations which are open to young men entering the job market. Even with the recent pay raise, the monetary value of the basic pay and allowances, as well as of the tax advantage, of a recruit at the time of completion of basic training is approximately $2,700 a year.

Comparing Pay

"Compare this with the entering pay of $9,500 a year received by a policeman in New York City. Compare it even with the federally-established minimum wage which amounts to $3,300 at an annual rate—and it becomes clear that we are grossly underpaying our entering servicemen," he said.

Secretary Laird also said that the major elements of a program called "Project Volunteer," established in the Department of Defense in April, 1969, have been put into effect, including:

—Expansion of a family housing construction program;
—Barracks improvement and the introduction of certain amenities into barracks life; and
—Relief from many onerous, irritating and demeaning tasks and restrictions which were not essential to the maintenance of good discipline and high morale.

The Secretary summarized:

"We have been hard at work to make military service a more inviting and satisfying career by treating Service personnel as adult human beings engaged in one of the most honorable professions. . . .

To Attain Goals

"To attain our goals in the manpower field, we shall need the funds and the programs which the President has requested. These funds and programs are essential, but they alone will not achieve our goal. It is equally important that the serviceman enjoy the esteem, respect and gratitude of the American people for the difficult, dedicated and necessary career he has chosen in service to his country.

PROFESSIONAL ASSISTANCE. Dr. Hugh J. Scott, Superintendent of Schools, District of Columbia, left, and Dr. George C. S. Benson, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Education), sign a "Memorandum of Understanding" authorizing an exchange of professional school personnel between the Public Schools of the District of Columbia and the Department of Defense Overseas Dependent Schools. The ceremony took place February 5, at the Presidental Building, Washington, D.C.
(DoD Photo by PHC Thomas J. Mackesy, USN)

"Purpose of the proposed reforms," he continued,, "is to reduce existing inequities in the draft. By receiving legislative authority to phase out college deferments, for example, we can reduce the possibility that the draft will impose a disproportionate burden on those who are financially unable to attend college.

Secretary Laird said the Senate Armed Services Committee is considering a "legislative proposal of the highest importance," and concluded:

"People—not arms or equipment, not buildings or computers, not any of the hardware requirements of defense—are the priceless vital asset of our national defenses. A wise, just and fair manpower policy is the keystone of our national security."

Goal To Assist Vietnam Vets Is Outlined

A goal for assisting Vietnam era veterans with jobs or training for jobs was announced by Mr. James F. Oates, National Chairman of the Jobs for Veterans committee, at a meeting of key Department of Defense officials February 2.

Mr. Oates explained the scope and impact of the President's program and said the most difficult problem is that of locating the job and matching it up with the veteran's skill—in the area where the veteran wants to locate. He emphasized this program is not limited to first-term veterans, but that all military personnel leaving active duty would be included.

"The problem of initiating the program is a difficult one. The program kickoff comes at the worse timing," he said. "We are in a period of high unemployment, thereby making jobs scarcer; and, unemployment among certain returning veterans is extremely high . . . However, I believe we have turned the corner and 1971 will be a good year."

Mr. Oates said the program's reception by the business community has been overwhelming.

In support of the Jobs for Veterans program, the Secretaries of Commerce and Labor asked more than 900,000 employers whether they would be willing to either employ a veteran or train one. Thus far, 97 per cent of those who have replied have indicated a willingness to do either one or both.

Frank McKernan, Director of Transitional Manpower Programs for DoD, said the Jobs for Veterans program will not entail any new counseling program within DoD. All counseling will be continued through the Project Transition and Project Referral programs.

The Departments of Commerce, Labor, and Defense, and the Veterans Administration are jointly assisting in the program.

Secretary Kelley Testifies

Incentives For Volunteer Force Are Detailed

Roger T. Kelley, Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower and Reserve Affairs), appeared before the Senate Armed Services Committee February 2 to detail the Administration's and Department of Defense's proposals to extend the Selective Service System for another two years and eventually achieve an All-Volunteer Force.

He discussed in detail the proposals outlined earlier the same day by Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird.

(See page 4 for Secretary Laird's remarks)

Mr. Kelly divided his testimony into three segments:

—Proposed extension of the present draft law for a two-year period beyond its present expiration date of July 1, 1971;

—Proposed pay increases for service members in their first term of service and other pay incentives; and

—Proposals outside the compensation area.

Regarding the draft, Mr. Kelley stated: "There is no one who can know precisely how long a need for the draft will continue. It depends . . . on many things—including the level of military forces that will be required for our national security, the degree to which the combination of military pay increases and enhanced benefits will attract and hold enough volunteers to maintain the forces we need, and the attitude of young people toward military service. In the meantime, we must preserve our national defense capability by continuing the induction authority of the draft."

All-Volunteer Force

Assistant Secretary Kelley was explicit concerning the concepts leading to an All-Volunteer Force, and summarized them accordingly:

—In the adult world, the Armed Forces (like other organizations) function best in a free environment where they compete with others for people.

—An organization composed of volunteers, having survived the test of free competition, tends to be more efficient than one that relies on forced entry.

—The alleged pitfalls of the voluntary military organization—that it will be dominated by mercenaries, who will take over our Nation, or be all black—are gratuitous and false claims. They should be knocked down hard, lest the American public be misled by them.

—Once the transition to an All-Volunteer Force has been accomplished, the military organization will be totally more effective and will consist of many fewer people than its conscripted counterpart.

"Eliminating the draft," he continued, "is desirable for reasons other than just begetting an All-Volunteer Force . . . It would provide better national security . . . It would be less costly and would serve the morale and esprit of its people far more effectively than the compulsory form of organization."

Zero Draft Calls

He said that the President's legislative recommendations and other plans, designed to lead to zero draft calls, seek to provide several incentives for military members, which includes pay that bears a reasonable relationship to civilian pay; a decent family life, including adequate housing and quality schools; work that is satisfying, challenging, and meaningful; and a place of respect in the Nation they serve.

"But [even] as we move toward zero draft calls," he stressed, ". . . the authority to continue inductions beyond July 1, 1971 is essential if we are to meet the manpower requirements of our national defense system."

Using a series of graph charts, Secretary Kelley showed that past, present and proposed military strengths, together with inductions and enlistments, have been in a steady decline since peak levels of 1966-68, and are projected to continue declining.

He noted that the new random selection system instituted last year has given a new means to estimate how many enlistees are draft-motivated. "Most enlistees with high sequence numbers," he explained, "would have volunteered without the pressure of the draft, for their sequence numbers would not have been reached in meeting draft calls. Analysis of random sequence numbers during the Calendar Year 1970 confirms earlier findings of . . . [a] split between 'true' volunteers and those who were draft-motivated.

Draft Motivated

"About half of the enlisted volunteers and 60 per cent of the new officers are draft-motivated," he added.

Even though annual military manpower requirements are declining, more than half a million enlisted personnel must be obtained during Fiscal Year 1972, he stressed.

"Considering that volunteers for Fiscal Year 1971 will total about 400,000—one half of whom are draft-motivated—replacing the accession power of the draft in Fiscal Year 1972 is extremely unlikely, Mr. Kelley asserted.

He also pointed out that a similar manpower problem faces the Nation regarding National Guard and Reserve forces, of which about 70 per cent are draft-motivated.

In his testimony, Mr. Kelley said, he had discussed the need to extend the draft in terms of total manpower requirements. He said that there were two specific areas that reinforce the need for a two-year extension of the draft: combat soldiers—men who are assigned to Army infantry, armor and artillery units —and medical doctors.

"It is imperative that we rely partially on the draft for combat soldiers in the 1971-73 time frame," he said, stressing that only four per cent of the Army's combat soldiers specifically request such assignments. As for physicians, he noted, "If the authority to draft doctors ended in July 1971, it is estimated that we would be 3,000 doctors short by the end of Fiscal Year 1972.

The Pentagon's top manpower special-

ist summarized the Defense Department's position on the draft accordingly:

"Eliminating the need for the draft by July 1, 1973, would represent an outstanding national achievement . . . Our American society would have to treat military people, and the uniform they wear, with honor and respect . . . Defense would have to manage our human resources with maximum effectiveness.

"It is exceedingly improbable that, given the present national security environment, the conversion from conscription to all-volunteer could be accomplished by July 1, 1972. However, continued and maximum efforts will be made to end reliance on the draft at the earliest possible date.

". . . To extend the induction authority for longer than two years would be inconsistent with our all-out effort to end reliance on the draft . . .

"A two-year extension of the draft law is needed to find acceptable solutions to these various manpower supply problems. Our goal is to find these solutions by July, 1973. To eliminate the induction authority earlier would dangerously jeopardize the security of our Nation."

Mr. Kelley then touched on military pay increases, proposed to become effective May 1 this year, for enlisted members and certain officers serving their first two years in the Armed Forces.

"There is no claim that military pay," the Secretary said, "if raised to competitive levels, would solve all enlistment and reenlistment problems. Rather the point is that military pay, by any comparison, is too low—especially for enlisted personnel at the entry and short service level. And even if the goal of zero draft were not at stake, it is unfair to use the power of the draft to enforce inordinately low pay levels."

Proposal Outlined

Mr. Kelley outlined the proposal to provide substantial increases in basic pay rates for first-term members, effective May 1, 1971, accordingly:

	Present	Proposed
E-1 (under 4 months)	$134.40	$201.90
E-1 (over 4 months)	143.70	201.90
E-2	149.10	222.90
E-3	180.90	244.20
E-4	249.90	305.10

Officers in the grades of O-1 and O-2 would receive pay increases of 10 and 9 per cent, respectively, under the proposal.

The proposal would affect some 50,000 officers and 1,400,000 enlisted members on active duty, and an additional 6,500 officers and 518,000 enlisted men in the National Guard and Reserves.

Other pay incentives under the proposal would include an increase in quarters allowances for enlisted members, E-1 to E-4, ranging up to $45 a month and affecting about 270,000 personnel.

Flexible Bonus Authority

Additionally, Mr. Kelly said, legislation is being recommended to provide the Secretary of Defense with a "flexible bonus authority."

"On a test basis," Mr. Kelly said, "we would propose to pay a bonus of $3,000 to those who enlist for at least three years in the Army combat skills, as follows:

—$1,000 when qualified through combat skills training.

—$1,000 each after the first and second year, if still qualified.

"It is contemplated that a higher bonus payment would be made for longer terms of enlistment, up to six years," he added. "The longer term enlistee represents a lower cost training investment."

Secretary Kelley explained: "The Army wishes to attract large numbers of volunteers in combat arms, but wishes only to retain a small percentage of them as career non-commissioned officers in the combat skills. Most combat soldiers are young men, and the role of special pay in this area would be to attract the majority of them for a limited time, rather than to retain them for a lifetime."

He outlined a number of other proposals under the Administration's program, including:

—$68 million to be assigned to improve Army and Marine Corps barracks, by providing a measure of semi-privacy and some furnishings, including partitions to divide 50-man open bays into two- and three-man rooms, with desks, chairs, rugs and lamps, and "provide decent and ordinary, not fancy, living standards."

—$141 million for military commanders to launch appropriate programs to improve the conditions of Service life; $75 million has been designated for the Army, which has already embarked on a "pilot post" model program at Fort Ord, Calif.; Fort Benning, Ga.; and Camp Carson, Colo. Such plans include the tailoring of the pace of training to individual progress; elimination of un-

(Continued on Page Eight)

BIG PLANE FOR A BIG JOB. The only plane in the Air Force aircraft inventory that can carry three Army Ch-47 "Chinook" helicopters is the C-5 "Galaxy". Overseas destination for the helicopters via surface routes is about three weeks. The C-5, the world's largest aircraft, can do the job in less than two days. Each "chopper", the Army's largest, is 51 feet long, 12 feet wide, and weighs 21,000 pounds. (Lockheed-Georgia Co., Photo)

Incentives Detailed

(Continued From Page Seven)

necessary work details; extension of commissary hours; provision of constructive off-hours facilities for enlisted personnel in grades E-1 through E-4; and assistance to incoming families to help them get relocated.

ROTC Scholarships

With 60 per cent of officer accessions draft-motivated, Mr. Kelley said, proposed legislative authority has been asked to increase the number of ROTC scholarships and to increase ROTC subsistence and other college-level programs.

He stressed that, while advanced ROTC enrollments in the junior and senior years of college has declined significantly, ROTC scholarship enrollments, in contrast, have increased.

In the same academic vein, Secretary Kelley said legislation is being submitted to provide a substantial increase in the number of medical scholarships awarded in exchange for military service, prescribing at least one year of service for each year of the scholarship. The budget contains $20 million for such a medical scholarship program, he said, and consideration would be made to increase the number of scholarships in future years if the program were successful.

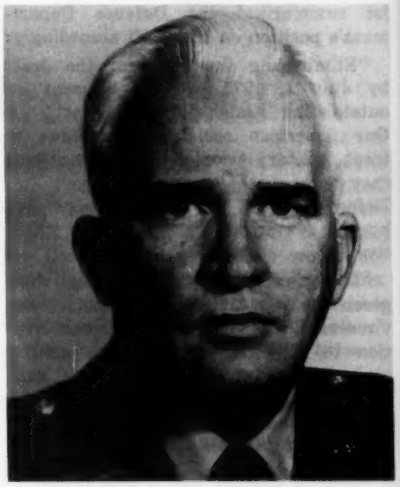
The Secretary noted that $110.8 million has been earmarked as a special budget allocation for recruiting during Fiscal Year 1972. He termed recruiting as "the front window" of the Armed Forces, and said that there was evidence that more recruiters produce additional enlistments, better recruiting will be reflected in the caliber of people attracted to military service. Included is a proposal to permit reimbursement of necessary out-of-pocket expenses to recruiters.

Additional $100 Million

There would also be an additional $100 million of the budget earmarked for contingency, to be spent where most needed as determined through experience—to improve and expand successful programs, or to address unforeseen problems.

Secretary Kelley summarized the Fiscal Year 1972 Zero Draft Program and Budget by presenting a breakdown of proposed items of legislation and their respective costs according to the following:

	Millions
Pay Increase	$908.0
Quarters Allowance	79.0
Special Pay Incentives	40.0
SUBTOTAL—	1,027.0
Barracks Improvement	68.0
Service Initiatives	141.0
Officer Procurement	57.2
Recruiting	110.8
SUBTOTAL—	377.0
Contingency	116.1
TOTAL	$1,520.1



EAGLES' COMMANDER. Major General Thomas M. Tarpley assumed command of the 101st Airborne Division (Airmobile) at February 1 ceremonies held at division headquarters near Hue, Republic of Vietnam. He succeeds Major General John J. Hennessey who had commanded the famed "Screaming Eagles" since May of last year. Gen. Tarpley is a graduate of the U.S. Military Academy of West Point, Class of '44.

USMA Seeks Phys-Ed Professor

Applications for a permanent professor to become the Director of Physical Education at the United States Military Academy, West Point, New York, are now being accepted.

Qualifications for the position are listed as follows:

—Applicants should have completed a branch school and Command and General Staff College or its equivalent and be in the grade of colonel or lieutenant colonel;

—A branch is immaterial although a combat arm is preferred;

—Candidates should be approximately 40 years of age;

—Candidates must be qualified to pursue a graduate study leading to a doctorate degree in physical education commencing in the summer of 1971 with completion prior to the summer of 1974.

Army officers interested should address an application together with supporting materials to Major D. T. Moentmann, Office of Physical Education, USMA, West Point, New York, 10996, not later than March 15.

COMMANDERS DIGEST

THIS PUBLICATION CONTAINS OFFICIAL INFORMATION, NEWS AND POLICY, DIRECT FROM WASHINGTON AUTHORIZED SOURCES.

Editor John R. Gorman

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